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COREOPSIS MAJOR LINEARIS n. var.

Perennial by a slender creeping root-stock, slender, sparingly and inconspicuously pubescent. Stem erect, 3-5 dm. long, simple, conspicuously channeled; leaves three-parted, the segments linear, 3-11 cm. long, 1-3 mm. broad, acuminate at both ends; heads solitary, 3-4 cm. broad; outer involucral bracts 4 mm. long, oblong, obtuse; rays oblong obtuse, somewhat two-cleft; achene smaller than in the typical form.

Although reluctant to describe varieties the above is so distinct from *Coreopsis major* that it would be hardly fair to pass it. It is much more distinct than the variety *Oelmeri*. The strongest characters are the very slender build and the strikingly narrow leaf-segments which average about 2 mm. in breadth. Their length is also greater than we find the ordinary forms of the type.

I noticed the plant at different localities in middle Georgia, and collected it on Little Stone Mountain, at the base of Stone Mountain, and also in the Yellow River Valley, in Gwinnette county.

COREOPSIS MAJOR Walt. Fl. Cor. 214 (1788).

A peculiar state of this species has been coming to my notice for a year or two. It is the above with its leaves undivided, there being two opposite and entire leaves at each node in place of the normal three-parted ones. It seems to have been first collected by Dr. and Mrs. Britton, at Black Mountain Station, North Carolina. Later Mr. Heller secured it near Salisbury, N. C., and last season (1893) I came upon it at the western base of Stone Mountain, Georgia. Besides having this state we have an intermediate one in which the upper leaves are entire and the lower ones three-parted in the usual manner. This latter was secured by Dr. and Mrs. Britton at Balcony Falls, Virginia (1885).

New Plants from Idaho.

BY LOUIS F. HENDERSON.

PHACELIA IDAHOENSIS, n. sp.

A foot and a half to two feet high, from nearly glabrous at bottom to slightly villous-hirsute in the inflorescence, leafy to the top; radical and lower cauline leaves about 5 inches long, on peti-

oles from an inch and a half to two inches in length, pinnately parted or divided into broad or comparatively narrow inch-long, cleft divisions, dark above, light beneath, and delicately strigose; middle cauline leaves short-petioled, upper sessile, all pinnately cleft or parted; short spikes crowded during anthesis in a naked spike-like thyrsus about 3 inches long by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick, in fruit becoming more elongated and open; flower buds violet blue, becoming white-blue on opening; flowers open-campanulate, cleft barely to the middle, and bearing the vertical appendages of *P. sericea*; anthers oval; styles 2-cleft at apex, these with the stamens hardly longer than the corolla; capsule ovate, short-acuminate, contained within the marcescent-persistent corolla, 12–22-seeded; seeds oblong-oval, generally irregularly and strongly angled by pressure, acute at one end, less so at the other, longitudinally and rather deeply alveolate, the walls separating the alveolations thin and sharp.

Common in moist, natural meadows of Craig Mountains, Nez Perces county, at about 3000 ft. alt. A single specimen in fruit was found on the St. Marie's River, Kootenai county, proving that the plant must be well distributed in Northern Idaho. That the species is closely related to *P. sericea* A. Gray, is evident on close inspection. In aspect, however, it is very different, and the relationship would hardly be suspected. It differs from this species in being nearly glabrous, erect, and 2–3 times as high; in its stamens and style being never more than half again as long as the corolla; in its thyrsus being much more slender and rather longer; finally in the deeper alveolations of its strongly angled seeds. It differs from the var. *Lyallii* in its taller stature, in its narrower and longer thyrsus, and, if the flower and seed characters are those of the type, in these also. As the writer has no good specimen of the variety, on the last points he is doubtful.

CLAYTONIA ARENICOLA n. sp.

Annual with delicate, fibrous roots, 2–6 inches high: radical leaves linear-spatulate, the broadest not over $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines wide (generally about a line wide), 1–2 inches long, tapering from near the obtuse apex into a delicate petiole; cauline leaves a single pair, similar to the radical but shorter, opposite and distinct: racemes numerous and prolifically flowered, the flowers on pedicels $\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long; petals pink-white, 3 lines long, emarginate; seeds $\frac{1}{2}$ line long, shining and resembling those of *C. Sibirica* but only half as large.

Dry, sandy banks along streams as well as dry pine woods,

Idaho and Eastern Washington. This plant has been referred for me to *C. spathulata* var. *tenuifolia* Gray. I am convinced that this ought not to go into *C. spathulata* Dougl., for throughout this whole country the cauline leaves are never united but spatulate-linear. The flowers are also much larger and in much looser racemes than in this species. Prof. E. L. Greene has sent me a species very near this, only differing in the shape of the cauline leaves, the leaves in his specimen being linear and slightly enlarged at the base, while in this species they are invariably *spatulate-linear*. I should not think this enough to found a species upon and separate it from his species, which he names *C. gypsophiloides* Fisch. & Meyer, were it not that Dr. Gray says (Proc. Amer. Acad. 22: 282) that *C. gypsophiloides* F. & M. is the same as the *type* of the species, viz.: *C. spathulata* of Douglas. Relying upon this, I give this plant of mine the specific name of *arenicolo*. If it proves that Dr. Gray is wrong and Prof. Greene right, this name of mine would probably sink into a synonym of *C. gypsophiloides*.

UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO.

Buxbaumia aphylla L.

Buxbaumia aphylla is generally considered a rare moss, and from its large and peculiar capsule it could not escape notice if it were at all common. My friends Messrs. Chas. E. and Edwin Faxon inform me that usually single plants, or at most two or three together, have rewarded their patient search. But this December it has been very abundant, particularly in the Blue Hill region, and in one locality of less than 200 feet square I counted the following patches of it: Nine of about one inch square containing from ten to fifteen plants each; one of three by two inches of seventy plants; one of two by four inches of eighty-one plants; three patches each about as large as my hand crowded with plants, of which one contained two hundred and eighty specimens. I was reminded of the pictures of a Roman legion under its testudo shields marching to attack a walled town. The locality where these are growing was burned over in a wood fire eighteen months